

EXCHANGE:
Cable Quotations—
T.T. London 2a. 6d.
On Demand 2a. 4.5-16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERSEAS
Barometer 29.93

March 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57
Humidity 86

2 p.m. 62
73

(ESTABLISHED 1851)
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March 5, 1917. Temperature 8 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 70 77

7602 日二十月紙

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1917.

一月三十日三英華語

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Cleaning-up Operations by the British.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the 3rd inst., says the partial fall in the German retirement during the past two days is due to the increasing difficulty of the enemy to carry out the movement unobserved.

We are profiting by the lull to push forward our communications and to consolidate our advance. As an instance, yesterday was largely devoted to cleaning up, with the result that over two hundred prisoners were rounded up at various points, while our artillery secured a new objective. The lengthening range of our enemy artillery indicates that the withdrawal of his guns continues.

Aerial photographs have disclosed a rearward movement of batteries by road and rail.

The British troops repudiate the suggestion that the new gas shells are responsible for the retirement, which is due to the tenacity, gallantry and increasing weight of our armies.

The New British Front.

London, March 4.
According to a message from Copenhagen, the German Military Authorities state that the British have taken over a new part of the Western Front from the French.

The above possibly refers to the fact, recently indicated in a communiqué from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, that the British line now extends eastwards beyond Silly Saillies.

French Penetrate Enemy's Second Line.

London, March 4.
A French communiqué states:—Parties penetrated the enemy's second line trenches to the south of Nouvron, between the Oise and the Aisne, and did great damage.

There were violent artillery duels to the north and south of the Etain Railway, in Woerw.

French air squadrons bombed hangars at Frascati; a powder factory at Bassac; flats; blast furnaces at Welsing, in the district of Saarbrück; and the railway station at Delme.

THE FLEMISH NATION.

Germany's Professed Sympathy.

London, March 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg received a deputation of the so-called most active Flemish groups from Flanders, which expatiated on the affinities between the Germans and the Flemings. The Chancellor said he would be glad to help the latter in their struggle against the penetration of French customs, and said the Kaiser approved of the Governor-General's measures aiming at the free development of the Flemish nation. This policy must be carried out during the occupation in order to secure the complete administrative separation of the two parts of Belgium, but both would be united under the Governor-General.

TO FREE GERMANY'S SLAVES.

London, March 4.
The Anti-Slavery Aborigines Protection Society has appealed to the Colonial Office to proclaim the freedom of 185,000 slaves in German East Africa.

DISARMAMENT IN GREECE.

London, March 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, the Minister of the Interior has urged the Police and Gendarmerie Authorities to apply the disarmament decree more strictly, as the Military Control is dissatisfied with the results.

A BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

London, March 4.
The Admiralty announces that a destroyer was sunk with all hands in the North Sea on March 3. The vessel was probably mined.

THE RUSSIAN ARRESTS.

Described as a Grave Blunder.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Duma has debated the recent arrests of workmen.

M. Konovaloff, Vice-President of the Committee, described the arrests as the gravest blunder. He paid a tribute to the patriotism of the workmen, who were determined to make every sacrifice to secure victory, and declared that mysterious bands four days ago prevented the publication of an appeal by the workmen that they might return to work.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

The Capture of Hamadan.

London, March 4.
A wireless Russian official message says:—Our Persian detachments took the offensive in the direction of Bidjar and have occupied a village two miles to the south-west thereof. We captured Hamadan on Friday.

THE MISSIONS TO RUSSIA.

London, March 4.
The Allied Missions have returned from Russia most satisfied with the result of their visit.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Further Revelations of the Mexican Plot.

London, March 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is now known that Count von Bernstorff was instructed from Berlin to arrange for the dismantling of German ships in the United States simultaneously with the receipt by Mexico of Herr Zimmerman's Note.

It is inferred that detailed instructions were sent to Count von Bernstorff to make war by the United States impossible. Officials are reticent, but they have indicated that the plot was general and wholesale.

The New York World's Washington correspondent says there is a strong impression that an important section of Herr Zimmerman's Note has been withheld from publication, and that the Government has correspondence showing that the Germans sought to alienate the South American and Central American countries from the United States, instigated the recent Cuban revolt, and plotted a reign of terror in the United States in the event of trouble.

Some Plain Speaking in the Senate.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that in the Senate, Senator Sherman read a Berlin despatch containing Herr Zimmerman's admission of the Mexican plot, after which Senator Brandege continued his speech on the Armed Neutrality Bill. He asked whether Americans were going to allow the Teutonic monster to trample them ruthlessly, and said war would be inevitable when armed American merchantmen entered the submarine zone, but war had existed since February 1, when Germany's submarine proclamation defied the world.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, whose constituency (Missouri) is largely German, moved an amendment to the Bill, with a view to preventing the arming of munition ships or authorising the President to employ other instrumentalities. It was heard that Navy experts had planned to provide merchantmen with submarine-chasing boats. He was thereupon denounced as revealing secret plans. Senator Stone spoke for several hours, obviously with the aim of obstructing the Bill.

Japanese Denunciation of German Scheme.

London, March 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, it is authoritatively stated that the German proposal of an alliance with Japan against America was never submitted to Japan in any form, officially or unofficially, but if it had been "of course there would have been only one reply." The Premier and other members of the Cabinet denounce the proposal as an evil dream of degenerate minds.

President Wilson's Confidence.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is learned on the highest authority that President Wilson will arm merchantmen and take any other necessary protecting steps, even should the Senate be compelled automatically to adjourn to-day before passing the Armed Neutrality Bill, which is obstinately obstructed by a handful of Senators.

The President is confident that he possesses sufficient powers, and considers that the vote given by the House of Representatives, and the general attitude of the Senate, show that Congress is behind him.

In the meantime, ninety per cent. of the Senators have issued a manifesto to the public declaring that the Senate favours the Bill.

The obstructionists' opportunities to speak are unlimited.

The Yarrowdale Prisoners.

London, March 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says that the Americans on the Yarrowdale are still detained because of the prevalence of spotted fever among the British seamen. The message adds that it is hoped to raise the quarantine on March 7.

AUSTRIANS REPULSE AN ENEMY ATTACK.

London, March 4.
An Italian official message says:—After a violent preparation, the enemy attempted to storm our positions east of Gorizia, but was driven back with heavy loss.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEW ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

Amsterdam, March 3.
According to Belgian correspondents, a new Zeppelin, making speed trials at Ghent on February 26, caught fire and exploded, the crew being burnt to death.

Belgian eye-witnesses were arrested and taken to Germany.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

American Consuls Detained.

Washington, March 3.
The State Department has been informed by Germany of the detaining of four American Consuls until officially advised that the United States is allowing German Consuls to proceed to South America to which they had been assigned.

Irritation is being felt at the continued detention of the Americans of the Yarrowdale.

The Mexican Plot.

Washington, March 3.
The revelation of German plotting in Mexico has stirred the Capital to the depths. Congressmen have forgotten their differences, and are rallying to support the President.

Mr. Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in introducing into the House of Representatives a Bill authorizing the arming of merchantmen, received an ovation when he asserted the right of Americans to travel. He added "We hope to uphold the right peacefully, but if this is impossible then it will be upheld by force of arms."

Mr. Lansing has issued a statement to the effect that he is confident that Mexico will not be a party to such a plot, adding "It is impossible to publish all the details in fear of endangering the lives of our informants."

A Japanese official statement has been issued stoutly insisting that Japan will never entertain such a proposal, and dwelling on the good growing out of the friendship of Japan and the United States.

An official at the Embassy said that the idea of Japan adhering to such a proposal was monstrous, impossible and outrageous.

America Getting Prepared.

Washington, March 3.
The Senate has passed the \$35 million dollars Naval Appropriation Bill without a division; also \$10 million dollars for bonds to provide an Emergency Fund; \$15 millions for the President to expedite naval construction and \$5 millions for additional submarines.

Germany Justifies her Intrigue.

Amsterdam, March 3.
Germany justifies her intrigue in Mexico against America on the ground that it constituted an intelligent anticipation, which was subsequently justified by America abandoning neutrality.

Germany is angry at the "treachery" by which the intrigue was discovered.

More American Preparation.

Washington, March 3.
Amendments to the Naval Bill have been adopted making all appropriations available immediately instead of on July 1st and establishing another Navy Yard on the Pacific Coast.

JAPAN'S ASSURANCES TO THE ALLIES.

New York, March 3.
A Tokyo message states that Baron Motono, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, told an Associated Press representative that he had received no proposal to join in a possible war against the United States. He said the idea was ridiculous and was based upon an outrageous presumption that Japan would abandon the Allies.

NEW AUSTRIAN CHIEF OF STAFF.

Amsterdam, March 3.
Baron Arz von Strausenberg superseded von Hoechendorf as Chief of the Austrian General Staff.

FIGHTING IN RUMANIA.

London, March 3.
A Russian official report states:—A German counter-attack drove out the Rumanians from a height northward of Zaval River.

We annihilated two field-posts north of the Rinnik River.

PROTESTS AGAINST COTTON DUTY.

London, March 3.
Considerable excitement was caused in Manchester on the raising of the duty on cotton goods imported from India while the countervailing excise is unchanged. Protest will promptly be made on the ground that the change imposes a four per cent. protective duty against Lancashire goods.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

Improvement in Transport.

London, March 3.
In the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Forster stated that the improvement in transport was largely responsible for the success in Mesopotamia, where the medical conditions were now generally satisfactory. There was necessarily considerable sickness during the summer but the ratio since had steadily diminished.

Success of River Gun Boats.

London, March 4.
The Admiralty announces that in Mesopotamia the river gun-boats Tarantula, Mantle and Mohr came into contact and passed the retreating Turkish Army to the west of Shumran on February 26. They inflicted heavy loss and captured or destroyed four Turkish steamers and a number of barges containing ammunition.

(*Continued on page 8)

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."

OBITUARY.

Mr. H. J. C. Cast.

London, March 4.
The death is announced of Mr. Henry John Conbyne Cast, D.L., J.P.
[Deceased, who was 85 years of age, was heir to the Hon. Sir Brownlow. He had a fairly long Parliamentary career, having been Conservative M.P. for Stamford, 1890-95; and, for Bermondsey, 1900-1906. He was at one time editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and was a member of the French Bar.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 4.
Silver is quoted at \$7.5/16; less offering. The market is steady.

WAR CONFERENCE.

The City and the Delegates.
On the initiative of Mr. S. H. M. Killik, the question of giving some sort of City welcome to the representatives of the Colonies and of India who will be attending the forthcoming War Conference in London, is being brought forward amongst the members of the City Corporation.

A petition with the customary seven signatures has been prepared for presentation in due course to the Lord Mayor, asking him to permit the matter to be brought before the Court of Common Council. Sir William Dunn has not yet received official cognizance of the movement, but it is expected that he will readily agree to the proposition. It may, perhaps, be decided to convene a special meeting of the Corporation.

The Overseas representatives will probably number about a dozen. It has been suggested that the City's welcome should take the form of a reception and presentation of the Freedom, to be followed by a luncheon, to the distinguished visitors. A number of those who will attend have already received the Freedom, and will therefore only participate in the reception and luncheon. In these days of retrenchment it may be decided that the gold box, costing about 200 guineas, in which the scroll of the Freedom is placed when presented to the recipient, will be dispensed with, and replaced by an oak casket or other less expensive receptacle. Great interest is being excited in the City at the proposed public welcome to the distinguished visitors.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the Colonial Conference in London in 1907, the City Corporation conferred the Freedom on the seven gentlemen who attended, who were:—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Alfred Drakins, Sir Joseph Ward, the Hon. Sir Leander Starr Jameson, Sir Robert Bond, the Hon. Sir Frederick Robert Moor, and General the Hon. Louis Botha.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Orpheumograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Orpheumograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 8.
H.K. Horticultural Society—Annual Show at Botanic Gardens (First Day).

Friday, March 9.
H.K. Horticultural Society—Annual Show at Botanic Gardens (Second Day).

Saturday, March 10.
Hongkong Rope Co.—holders' meeting.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Will Wanted.

The request is advertised that if any person is aware of the existence of a will of the late William Mead, of Belvoir House, Moorgate Street, E.C., and 31, Hans-mansions, S.W., deceased, formerly of Andre, Madras and Co., Whittington Avenue, E.C., and 15, Gt. Stanhope Street, Park-lane, W., or who has witnessed any testamentary document for him or is able to give any information as to a will, he will communicate with Gary and Brooks, 10, Old Cavendish Street, W.

Japanese Goods "Made in Germany."

All Japanese articles discovered in British colonies with the mark "Made in Germany" will be confiscated, according to notices of Mr. E. F. Gross, commercial attaché to the British Embassy at Tokyo. This action follows reports that Japanese merchandise marked of German make has been exported into the British overseas territories, particularly in the South Pacific Ocean, by Japanese merchants. Japanese goods so marked have appeared in Shanghai and, of course, are not saleable there.

The Maharajah of Bikanir.

Says the London and China Express—"For the first time in the history of the British connection with India, an Indian Prince is to take part in the war council of the Empire. His Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir is one of the Indian representatives selected by the Secretary of State for India to assist him when he represents the country at the special sittings of the War Cabinet. The Maharajah, who is an A.D.O. to the King, served with the British Army in China at the time of the Boxer trouble. He received a knighthood and the Order of the Indian Empire for these services."

Tragedy of the Dark Streets. The Westminster Coronet, Mr. Ingley Oddis, recently advised that ladies should wear white hats on dark nights, and the jury endorsed the suggestion. The inquest was on Kate Helens Connaught, 31, draper, Larline Gardens, Battersea, who was run over by a motor transport (A.S.O.) vehicle in Birdcage Walk. Her brother, it was stated, lost his life on the Queen Mary in the Battle of Jutland, and another was on the way to France. Miss Connaught was crossing the road arm-in-arm with a friend, with whom she was chatting, when the vehicle hooted. The pair separated in different directions, and the was knocked down. A verdict of accidental death was returned in this case, and also in the case of Walter Jackson, 35, Bruce Elbow, Brury Lane, who, after terminating his engagement as plateman at Hogarth's Hotel, Norfolk Street, was run over by a bus outside Westminster Abbey. In the darkness the driver did not see him.

A Liverpool Opium Raid.

As the result of extensive raids by the police 33 Chinese were at Liverpool on January 17, remanded on charges of being in unlawful possession of opium. Inspector Burgess said that he found 25 dead Chinese in one house, all suffering from the effects of opium. Thirteen men were found at the next house, fifteen in another, and at the fourth house he visited he found 34 men in a suffocating atmosphere, 12 of them being in possession of opium. At one place a dog was set on him and boots were thrown from the house-top, and one man who tried to escape slipped down the chimney, where he remained for two hours before being rescued by means of a ladder and a fire escape. The police took possession of a complete set of apparatus for the manufacture of opium and smoking material. This consisted of tins of material of a very costly character; pipes, packages of needles, and several pounds of mixture in a large tin ready for use. As a sequel to the raid, four Chinese were fined £50 and a guinea each; one was fined £25 and costs and £10 for assaulting the police; four were fined £25 and 24 were fined £5 and costs.

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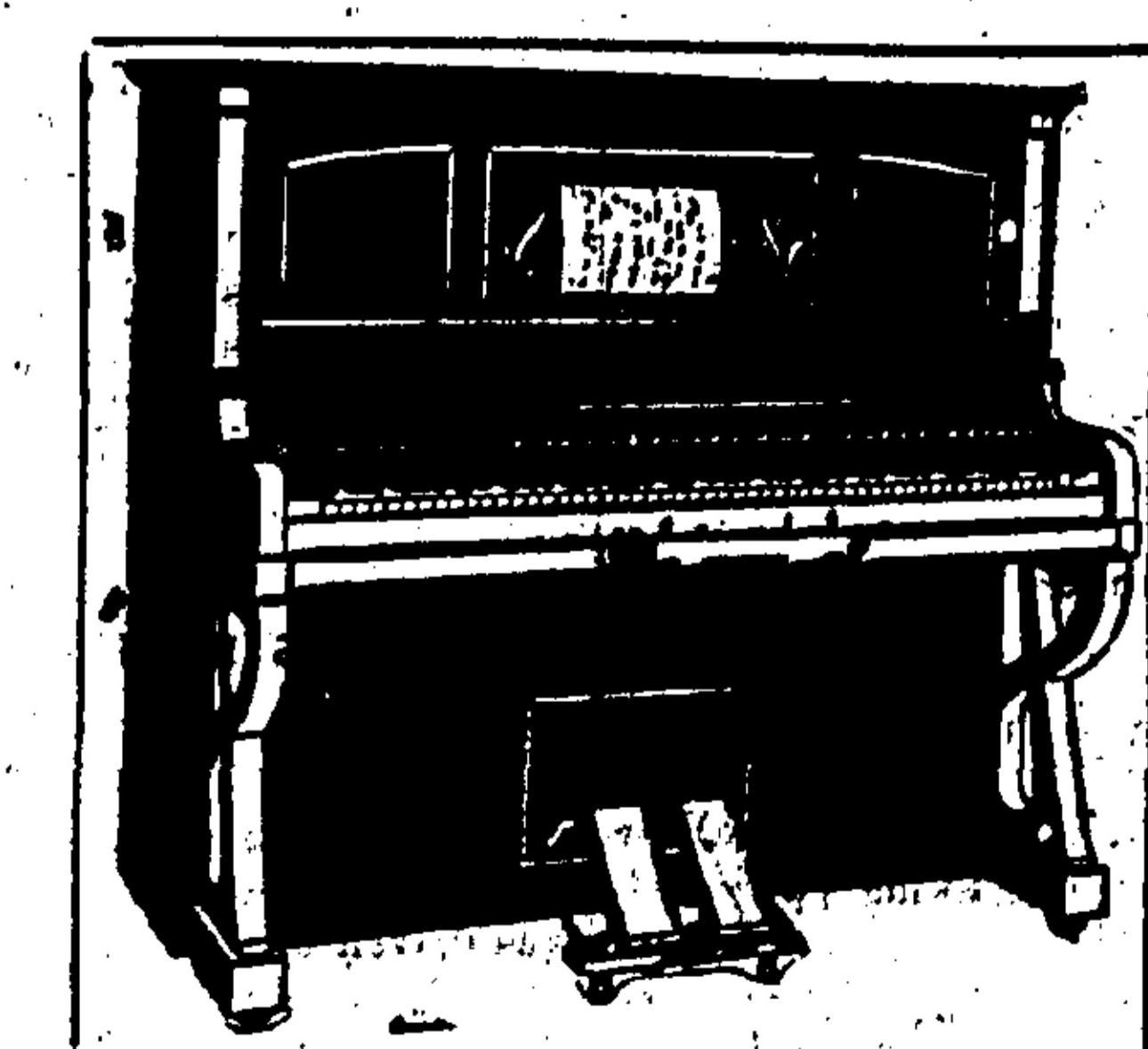
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1917.

THE PUNISHMENT OF GERMANY.

Whilst most Britishers in the Colonies—especially those in important trade centres like Hongkong—realise the necessity of instituting, after the war, a boycott of German trade, it is evident that at home there is a very large section of public opinion which inclines to the view that by going out of our way to injure Germany's trade, we shall be injuring ourselves as well. Believing this, a reversion to pre-war conditions is urged, and the arguments brought forward by these misguided, but no doubt good-intentioned people, should not to be dismissed as so much rubbish, but should be countered by sound reasoning, reflective of the fact that Colonials have a good case to put forward. It would, therefore, be well if all interested in this question—and everyone is more or less affected by it—would educate themselves up to the possession of a clear conception of the facts, and thus be able fully to justify their attitude.

There can be no disputing the point that Germany's trade was the chief instrument in her policy of "peaceful penetration," and that it enabled her to get a grip on the internal affairs of Belgium, France and Russia, and, to a smaller extent, of England. And it is because it is desirable that a stop should be put to Germany's schemes of future world-domination that her expansion must be checked, for by injuring her trade we shall be striking at her most vulnerable point. Whilst this is perhaps the greatest of all reasons why German commercial progress should be impeded, there are others not of much less importance. In the course of the war, Germany has been guilty of the most outrageous violations of treaties and agreements, and it would be nothing short of a disgrace to our present standard of morality to let these acts go unpunished. The murdering of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the making of slaves of unprotected civilians, and the callous submanning of liners with their women and children passengers, call for the world's disapproval and, as the guilty ones are not merely a few leaders maddened by the lust for power, but the whole German nation, which has shown no signs of anxiety to repudiate the actual murders, the nation itself must be punished by our refusing to have any dealings with it. The condoning of these revolting deeds by the German people has forfeited Germany as a nation the right to decent society—and she can only be made to realise that she has gone outside the limits of the permissible by a universal boycott after the war. Then the repairing of our own damage caused by the war has not to be forgotten. When peace is declared, the ravages of war will be seen in all their enormity. Even now it looks as if things are shaping for a serious slump in industry and trade. The creation of new forms of employment for capital and labour will have to be seen to, and one direction in which new industries can be introduced into England is by capturing those industries at present specialised in by Germany. The war has created many wants due to the absence of imported goods, and there is no reason why those wants should not be satisfied by ourselves. It will indeed be difficult to utilise this means of recuperation if we continue to allow the unrestricted importation of German goods, though there are by no means a few people who still cling to the old fallacies of "Free Trade," forgetful of the fact that, without free trade all round, the system becomes a one-sided and injurious policy.

In considering this question, those nations which have joined with us in the present combat against the indiscriminate use of might have also to be thought of; and some system of inter-trading and mutual co-operation and help will doubtless be devised. The Quadruple Entente has been the greatest and most splendid alliance the world has ever seen. It should certainly not be allowed to dissolve when peace comes. Commercially knit together, it would be able to exercise a restraining influence on any and every nation which sought to impose its will on the rest of the world, and, knowing that Germany has not yet lost her ideas of world dominion, the Alliance could operate to defeat that end. One of the finest ways of achieving that purpose will be to see that Germany shall never be able to grow sufficiently strong to threaten the world again as she was doing in the years immediately preceding the war. Germany must be thoroughly beaten, and she must be made to sacrifice the ability of her strongest dreams.

An Appeal to Chinese.

We recently published an appeal made by the Mother Superior of the Franciscan nuns in Borneo for funds on behalf of the convent at Kuching, Sarawak. The nuns work not only among the jungle natives and the Sea Dyaks but also among the Chinese immigrants in Kuching; and it is for this latter reason that we consider Mother Helen's appeal should be widely known—and listened to—among the wealthy Chinese of Hongkong, and still more of Canton. In recent years the Chinese Government has begun to show a reasonable solicitude for the welfare of those of its subjects who emigrate to the Malay-speaking countries; and its officials should surely now be the first to recognise the magnificient work which the Sisters are doing among the girls and women from the Coast Provinces who have gone to settle in Sarawak and North Borneo. The convent at Kuching is a wooden building which has become rotten with age; and there should be no difficulty in persuading some of the influential Chinese who are interested in the well-being of their compatriots abroad to contribute such sums as will give the nuns a permanent home and enable them to increase the very useful work which they are doing. Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. Mother Helen at the Italian Convent in Caine Road.

More Mut Plotting.

One would have thought that after the many revelations, during the past two years, of plots hatched by Germans against the peace of the United States, no further proof would be necessary, even to the most pro-Ham American, that our enemies are undesirable neighbours. One would also have thought that the whole neutral world would by this time have realised that Germany cannot, for the life of her, run straight, and is therefore a lasting menace to civilisation so long as she retains any semblance of power. Yet it has taken the discovery of the Mexico plot to stir up the Americans to a real sense of the danger, and even now, according to this morning's wire, one of their politicians—Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee—is so fond of the Germans that he has been opposing the arming of merchantmen. What was such a man doing out of the late Cabinet at home? The explanation of his extraordinary conduct seems to be that he represents a constituency very largely German. Even so, what is the United States Senate coming to when one of its important members champions the idea that America should not protect her subjects who are travelling by sea and who has to be "denounced for revealing naval secrets"? Mr. Stone strikes us as being quite a nice sort of man to have for a friend.

The Final Result.

Whatever may happen in the immediate feature, there can hardly be a doubt that the Germans, at the end of the war, will find themselves worse than friendless among the nations, that they will be regarded as pariahs and that the Entente Powers will be more than ever desirous of making it a matter of impossibility for Germany to regain any authoritative position in Europe. It should be plain to everyone that the old argument as to the blame resting entirely with a small circle of ultra-militarists in Berlin is entirely fallacious. It may be that this was true in the days (many years ago now) when the first Inspector Aroulli, of the Police Reserve, charged a coolie before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a singlet from the yard of the Inspector's house, at 35, Wong Nei Cheung Road. The singlet was missed from the yard in the morning, and in the afternoon the Inspector saw it hanging on a line near Wanchai Police Station. The defendant was sitting near, and Inspector Aroulli arrested him. The defendant denied all knowledge of the singlet, and said he did not know who put it there. His Worship said there was no evidence against defendant, who would be discharged.

DAY BY DAY.

FATE IS REALLY VERY KIND;
EVERY WORTHLESS MAN GETS
ALONG FAR BETTER THAN HE
DESERVES.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4d./16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 30th anniversary of the death of Francis Beaumont, the dramatist.

Chinese Festival.
To-morrow, according to the Chinese Calendar, is the festival of "Ching-che, or "Excited Insects."

For the Troops.
We desire to acknowledge with thanks a parcel of magazines and books from Mrs. R. E. Pittie. We have also to thank C. W. F. for a similar parcel.

Football Match.
H.K.F.C. meet the Navy to-morrow; kick-off at 5 p.m. The Hongkong team will be—Goldenberg; Black; Raitton; Rodger; Stewart; Smith; Cleino; Walker; Sinclair; McTavish and Chassels.

Extradition Case.
A Chinese, who is wanted by the Canton Government on a charge of murder, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on an extradition warrant. Mr. G. H. Wakeman appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Mattingley defended. The case was remanded.

A Dishonest Broker.
Before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese, who described himself as a broker, was charged with being \$147, of which he was bailee. It appeared that the man was collecting rent, and he failed to account for the sum stated. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

Interpreter Wanted.
Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to export eight taels of opium. Defendant said he was taking the opium to Shek Tong Shui, and he admitted that he had more than was allowed. Inspector Wildin said the man was employed on a B. and S. boat going to Shanghai. The opium was in pots, which bore labels purporting to be Government labels, but there was some doubt about them. Mr. F. X. D'Almeida defended, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

No Evidence.
Inspector Aroulli, of the Police Reserve, charged a coolie before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a singlet from the yard of the Inspector's house, at 35, Wong Nei Cheung Road. The singlet was missed from the yard in the morning, and in the afternoon the Inspector saw it hanging on a line near Wanchai Police Station.

The defendant was sitting near, and Inspector Aroulli arrested him. The defendant denied all knowledge of the singlet, and said he did not know who put it there. His Worship said there was no evidence against defendant, who would be discharged.

Victoria Theatre.
The week-end programme at the Victoria Theatre has, as its chief attraction, a remarkable film version of the popular melodrama, "The Two Little Vagabonds." The singing is quite in Measure Pathé's best style, and the various roles are in the hands of French artists, many of whom have a worldwide reputation. The play is too long to be shown in a single night, and the second half is held over till next Friday. We are interested to learn that the management of the Victoria has obtained the rights of the new play, "The Martyrdom of Miss Cavell," which will shortly be produced here.

SMOKES FOR SOLDIERS.

Acknowledgment of Hongkong Gifts.

The following letters have been received acknowledging gifts of tobacco and cigarettes sent by "Our Little Bit Society," Kowloon, to the men at the front:

M. D. S. 36

January 18th, 1917.
To the Hon. Sec. O. L. B. Society.

Lient. Col. E. L. Gowlland, R.A.M.C., is most grateful to your Society for its kind present of tobacco, which will be much appreciated both by him and by many others of his unit.

Thanks, also, for the Christmas greetings, which are reciprocated.

The card was too good to send back as an acknowledgment, and has been posted to some Naval Cadets at Osborne.

E. L. GOWLLAND.

36, Casualty Clearing Station, B. E. F.

January 20th, 1917.
The Sister in Charge wishes to thank the O. L. B. Society for the parcel of smokes, which arrived safely today.

January 22nd, 1917.—Dear Madam—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks a second parcel from "Our Little Bit Society" containing 1 lb. of tobacco and 1,600 cigarettes. They will be very much appreciated by the patients under my care—Yours truly.

H. H. HOMAN.
(O. C. No. 6 C. C. S.)

"LOOK AT THE MAP!"

A Hun to his Kaiser.

"Look at the map!" your Majesty?
What is the map to me?
Look at my starving children,

Fruit of your "victory"!
Look on my dead son's shattered form.

Slain on the Western front!
If his life purchased victory,
Why do I bear the brunt?

If his life purchased victory,
Where is my children's meat?

If this is the price of victory,
All Highest, give us defeat!

"Look at the map!" I've looked,
But long though I gaze and stare,

I find, great Hohenzollern,
Little that comforts there.

True, our frontiers are wider,
Farther our flag now flies,

But—this is the spot, All Highest,
Where my dead son now lies!

Look from your palace window
On the maimed men in the street!

If they are the price of victory,
I pray God for defeat!

"Look at the map!" I hate it!
Show me some food instead!

Bring back my ruined business
And give back my son, who's dead!

Bring back those days of pleasure,
Prosperity and peace,

Through which we saw our German wealth

And happiness increase!
Bring back the friendly faces

We never more may greet!
Since victory means misery,

Then win for us—defeat!

"Look at the map!" I curse it!
Why crave we neighbours' land,

If gaining it were what's more—
The grip of a friendly hand?

Your insatiate lust of conquest,
How soon as world-wide fate!

Remember Nab ooh's vineyard
And the ca-vineus neighbour's fate!

Bearborn, All Highest Kaiser—

Not only Lustre!

Not only Lustre!

Not only Lustre!

CHINA AND GERMANY.

How Feng Kuo-cheong was converted.

Peking, Feb. 22.—The Chinese action relating to Germany has overshadowed most of the questions of the day. So far China has done nothing more, nor has Germany received any reply to the advice tendered to her.

From communications sent by the Chinese Minister at Berlin, it is understood that the German answer will be couched in friendly terms, and that the point of it will be that Germany regards China as so far outside the scope of German submarine activities that Germany does not consider that China should have anything to say on the subject. Germany, therefore, may be assumed as not accepting the Chinese warning, in which case it is up to the Chinese Government to take the measures necessary to secure the observance of international law, as promised in the note to the American Minister. China, in short, can hardly avoid severing relations, and it is understood that she is prepared to go that length on learning that Germany adheres to her contention to pursue an unrestricted submarine policy.

Chinese opinion in general here, as elsewhere, appears to be that China is doing the right thing in following the American lead. To do so has required a remarkable volte-face on the part of her rulers—if her rulers may be taken to mean the military leaders.

Vice-President Fung Kuo-cheong, we know, advised the Government in a contrary sense, and highly charged he was to know that his opinion was overlooked. Fung Kuo-cheong, however, is believed to have wheeled right round and to be now in favour of what has been done. Until quite recently he appears to have heard little but the German side of the story, and to have believed Germany a sure winner. But in the course of a few hours he was induced to change his mind entirely, largely to the efforts of a persistent foreigner armed with a map of the world according to Mercator. On the distorted representation of the earth the foreigner put his thumb over practically the whole of the area where fighting is now proceeding.

Under the thumb it was admitted that Germany had been remarkably successful, but as for the rest of the map, why, was not the whole of it dominated by America and the Allies? The clever Germans in the immediate neighbourhood of their own country had certainly done well, but of what avail was success in a space covered by a thumb when the whole of the rest of the world was ranged against them. The logic was irresistible, and the truth suddenly dawned upon the Vice-President.

I have already mentioned the pressure that was put upon Tuan Chi-jui to seize China's opportunity. The Premier, who had consistently believed until quite recently in German victory, was, however, ripe for conversion to another view. Conviction came to him, it appears, not from the advocates of the other side, but out of the mouths of the Germans themselves. What first shook him was the German proposals for peace. To his Oriental mind that was a clear indication of weakness. Then one day the German Minister told him the Germans were determined to win, and were prepared even to send their women to the trenches as soldiers. Tuan thought to himself that the people that contemplated such a step must be in a pretty bad way.

But the matter was clinched when Admiral von Hintze was dilating upon the ingenious methods by which German scientists were obtaining the chemicals necessary for the manufacture of munitions. The Admiral triumphantly stated that they were extracting glycerine out of dead soldiers! From that moment onward the horrified Premier had no more use for Germany, and the business of persuading him to turn against her was easily accomplished.

The late Mrs. Billington was not the first of her name to win fame upon the stage. There was a Mrs. Billington in the latter part of the 18th century, whose wonderful voice gained her one of the prettiest compliments ever paid a singer. When Sir Joshua Reynolds was painting Mrs. Billington as St. Cecilia, his studio was visited one day by Haydn. "It is a very fine portrait," said the great musician, "but you have made one strange mistake." "What is that?" asked Reynolds. "You have painted her listening to the organ, while I am painting her singing."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Monroe Doctrine, which President Wilson desires to apply to the whole world, sprang, like the President's message, out of world wide war, says the Chronicle. For it is just a century ago that the Holy Alliance, determined to put back all the petty despots upon their thrones, was meditating aid to Spain in recovering her revolted South American colonies. President Monroe, with the good will of England, made it clear in his address that any such attempt would be "regarded as an unfriendly act" against the States. Later on he announced that the American continent could no longer be regarded as a field for new schemes of colonisation by European Powers. Thus emerged the full-blooded "doctrine."

Five per cent. interest on a loan would have been scoffed at by the men who had money to lend in medieval times, remarks the same paper. In the 13th and 14th centuries the usual rate seems to have been 20 per cent., and in the preceding centuries it was probably higher. The rate of interest decreased with the increase of species, with an occasional limitation by the State. Elizabeth reduced the rate by law to 10 per cent. James I. to 8, and Charles II. to 6. In ancient Rome, according to Niebuhr, the rate was 8½ for a ten months year—the equivalent of 10 per cent. per annum.

Some painstaking person, possibly with a view to proving that the Han in tearing up scraps of paper is only following the fashion, has compiled a list of treaties from 1560 B.C. to 1860 A.D. in those 24 centuries, the world achieved 8,000 treaties, and we are told that each of them on the average lasted a little longer than two years. It is as it stands now, as it was 1,500 years before the Christian Era; that treaties are only kept when there is an honest intention among all parties of keeping them. How that may

THE RECENT NAVAL FIGHT.**How the Germans Were Caught.**

Writing in the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. C. E. Tripp, special correspondent, says:

Ymuiden, Jan. 23.—On what is within a few hours of the exact anniversary of the Dogger Bank battle the Germans have once again suffered what appears to be a very severe blow at sea; they have been sternly shown that raids and such like expeditions cannot always be undertaken without grave losses.

"Here at Ymuiden, a port of many alarms and scenes of excitement during the war, I have heard the fullest possible account of the naval engagement which took place on this bitter winter morning, not many miles from the Dutch coast at a point between The Hague and Ymuiden. That the fight was sharp, sudden, and very furious while it lasted, there can be little doubt, for the one German torpedo boat which has reached Ymuiden with the help of Dutch tugs, shows ample evidence that, as a naval expert remarked to me, "she had just about as much as she could carry into port."

Before giving the story of the battle, as related to me, I will just give you a description of the German boat as she lies tied up to the quay at Ymuiden. She is V69, or rather what remains of her. One of her funnels—the after funnel—lies almost horizontal with the deck, twisted and bent. Her bridge is shattered, and metal, canvas, wood and iron hang about it, and about her mast in an inextricable tangle. Her steering gear is smashed; her decks are smeared with blood; her three guns still stand on their swivels; but all the machinery adjacent to them is a mass of twisted iron.

She lies almost under water astern, only being kept afloat by all possible devices. Her six torpedo-tubes are much knocked about, and it indicates the sudden and severe nature of the British ships' attack that only one torpedo has been fired. Five other tubes are loaded ready, but there was no chance of discharging them in the storm of shot which must have poured into her a few hours ago.

German Flotilla's Dash. Now that wounded and dead have been carried off her the rest of her crew, numbering about 50, are disconsolately huddled up in all available clothes pacing up and down the deck, or sitting moodily about in the keen east wind, giving vent to many remarks, all of which indicate their disgust at winter sea warfare against the British Navy. As I write I learn that another lame German duck is slowly making for Ymuiden.

From all available reports at Ymuiden and from a few words dropped by the wounded or the crew before silence was sternly and officially impressed on them, I am able to send you a fairly full and accurate account of what took place last night between midnight and 4 o'clock this morning in the North Sea.

It appears that the harbour of Zeebrugge was becoming frozen over so that the German flotilla of torpedo-boats was in danger of becoming fixed in the ice, and there would have been great danger of destruction from the fire of British monitors or other vessels.

The German command therefore decided to send the entire flotilla out of port at midnight with orders to steal through the darkness, as near as was safe to the Dutch coast, and to make for a German harbour.

The number of ships in the German flotilla is given as 14, though some say only 13. All went well till at a point somewhere between the Hague and Ymuiden.

Caught! Here their luck vanished; for, without warning, they suddenly found themselves under a terrific fire from a large number of British warships which loomed up out of the darkness in the bitter morning. How many British ships were in the immediate neighbourhood it is impossible to say. Some of the wounded say they saw 12, some 60, and some 100.

As to the actual fight very little is known as yet, but dwellers on the coast say they heard about 4 this morning an outbreak of very deep and heavy firing, which in spite of the strong east wind blowing off the land was loud enough to disturb whole neighbourhoods.

It would appear that the Germans must have been ignorant of the strength of the British force, for it was not until nine this morning that the last of the German ships was seen steaming at full speed in a northerly direction from a point a little to the north of Ymuiden.

The Only Survivor?

This vessel, which may be the only survivor of the German flotilla which set out from Zeebrugge a few hours earlier, was apparently undamaged.

No word reached the mainland until about 9.30 this morning, when a small Dutch sailing boat, named the *Eeme*, came into port bringing in ten dangerously wounded men from the German boat V69 and gave the first news of a severe German defeat.

Fishermen Hailed at the Sea. The men on board the *Eeme*, where I was able to go, told me that while fishing at a point a little to the north of Ymuiden she was hailed by a German torpedo-boat in a very badly damaged condition. This was the V69, now at Ymuiden.

The men on board the German boat asked the *Eeme*'s captain to take off the seriously wounded German sailors. With great difficulty these ten were transferred from the German boat, which was slowly drawing nearer the Dutch coast.

The men were wrapped in blankets and placed on planks as stretchers in order to facilitate the transfer. All were terribly injured, one having an arm and shoulder shot away, another having the lower part of the body smashed.

The part taken—or, rather, suffered—by the V69 in the battle is told in fragmentary sentences by the wounded, who, by the way, frequently voiced their disgust of the war and their sickness of the whole business.

They say that they were taken by surprise, knowing nothing of the nearness of the British Fleet until a shot struck the bridge, shattering it to pieces and killing the commander and two other officers who were standing near him.

The captain had both legs cut off, and was carried below, where he died in a few minutes. Both officers were killed immediately.

The second shot struck close to the quick-firing gun, killing the entire gun crew of fire men. The third shot disabled the steering gear, and the fourth raked the vessel amidships, tearing up the ironwork and throwing the after-funnel almost down on the deck.

After being thus disabled she turned her head towards Holland, and fell in with the *Eeme*, when it was obvious she could not make a German port or German waters. She was seen at dawn lying almost helpless about five miles out to sea off Ymuiden.

Dutch Tugs to Rescue.

Dutch tugs and torpedo vessels went out at full speed to render help and bring her in. In all she lost ten men dead and 16 wounded, but some of the wounded are not expected to live more than a few hours.

If the Zeebrugge flotilla consisted of 12 vessels there cannot be many others left, for the wounded say that seven of their boats were certainly sunk.

Thus only five others are not accounted for. Of these five one is in Ymuiden. Another is said, as I write, to be coming in Ymuiden, and a third, as already stated, was seen this morning steaming full speed northward. The fate of the other two is as yet unknown.

It would also appear that among men landed from the V69 were some who were probably picked up from the water when the other boats sank. This idea is borne out by the fact that on the caps of the German sailors on board some were shown to belong to the High Seas Fleet, some to the Home Waters Fleet, some from the Sixth Division and some from the Twelfth Division. The wounded also say that the German flotilla was quickly surrounded by the superior force, so that Cross workers.

THE "KHAKI BAG."**A Further £20 Sent Off.**

Mrs. Milroy continues her good work of collecting funds by means of her "khaki bag" with which to supply soldiers at the front with smokes. She has just sent off a further draft for £20, which makes a total of £220 collected since the beginning of the war, this sum representing the individual effort of Mrs. Milroy. The £20 now sent off will be utilised for smokes for the 2/ Essex Regiment and detachments of the A.S.C. The goods are sent through the medium of the *Weekly Dispatch Tobacco Fund*, one penny in every shilling of which is devoted to that journal's special Fund for Lonely Prisoners of War in Germany. The "khaki bag" is still open, it may be mentioned, for the receipt of any sum, however small.

In a letter acknowledging the receipt for £15 sent by Mrs. Milroy in December last, the *Weekly Dispatch* says:

"Once again, we have the pleasure of thanking you for a very useful sum for gifts to go to the Highland Light Infantry, and the Dublin Fusiliers—such battalions as may be abroad. It will give us very great pleasure to carry out your wishes."

"What you describe as 'your little effort' is keenly appreciated by us, and we can assure you—though indeed it is not necessary—that even though the postcards are not reaching you as formerly, it is certainly not for lack of appreciation on the men's part.

It may be that they are not returning them, but there is just the chance that the Postal Censorship may have a bearing on the point. We don't know that it has—but it may have."

"With repeated thanks for your untiring kindness, which has been so splendidly helpful."

STOLEN PIPING.**A P.W.D. Coolie Sentenced.**

A coolie of the Public Works Department, who has been employed by it for over eleven years, was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing 36 feet of water piping from Jubilee Road.

Mr. Tacchi, of the P.W.D., said that a considerable quantity of this material had been stolen, and on Sunday the defendant was seen removing the piping. He was not supposed to be on duty.

Defendant said it was taken by other coolies who had a spite against him.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that recently \$100 worth of piping had been stolen from the Pokfulum Road, and also \$100 worth from the University. A report had now been made that 1,150 feet, valued at \$300 or \$400, was missing. It was said that this last lot had been taken out of the Colouy. Suspicions had rested on P.W.D. coolies for some time past, but they had only been suspicious until yesterday.

His Worship passed sentence of two months' hard labour.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins D. S. P. (Reserve) state:

Parades, 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 6.—No. 2 Company Recruits Platoon.

Wednesday, March 7.—Parade of Recruits selected for passing out by A.S.P. (E).

Thursday, March 8.—No. 2 Company Class of Instruction under Inspector C. Alves.

Friday, March 9.—No. 2 Company Recruits Platoon.

Band and Orchestra.

Band Practice.—Wednesday,

March 7.

Orchestra Practice.—Thursday,

March 8.

There was little hope that many of the boats were able to escape destruction.

The Dutch authorities on hearing the news of the battle quickly gathered nurses, doctors, and appliances, and went to Ymuiden, where the wounded were given every possible succour from the devoted band of Red

DAIRY FARM NEWS.**CORNED BEEF**

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS

and BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.**SHOPPING CHANGES.****Proposal to Suspend Credit System.**

The Times is able to state that the Suggestion Section of the National Service Department, of which Mr. Eric Gamgee is the head, have sent out to retail traders the following proposals with a view to obtaining their criticisms:

(a) Credit accounts between retail trader and public be temporarily discontinued.

(b) Window dressing to be partly or wholly discontinued.

(c) No retail traderman to directly or indirectly call or send to any place of residence to solicit orders for any article of food.

(d) That it be compulsory on every retail purchaser of food-stuffs to take away at time of purchase all articles less than 14lb. in weight.

SAKURA BEER**SOLE AGENTS:****SUZUKI & CO.**

TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.**NOTICE.**

WE the undersigned beg to notify that we have established ourselves in Canton as General Merchants.

HOGG & CO.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.
ON and after 12th March, 1917,
the hours for the transaction
of business by the Hongkong
Savings Bank will be
10 A.M. to 12 NOON, SATUR-
DAYS included.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from Mr. A. O.
Brown to sell by Public Auction

on TUESDAY, the 13th March,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Residence No. 1 Torres

Bulding, Kowloon
The Whole of His Valuable
Household Furniture

Comprising:-

Teak hatstand with bevelled
mirror, tapestry covered drawing
room suite, leather covered couch
and armchairs, teak bookcase,
roll-top desk, writing table,
overmantel, brass fender and fire
brasses, lacquered teapots, picture
carpet and rugs, brass
ware, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled
mirror, dining table and chairs,
teak square tables, ice chest,
cutlery and glass ware, etc., etc.

Double and single brass
mounted iron bedsteads, teak
wardrobe with glass doors,
dressing-tables, marble top wash-
stands, toilet sets, lace curtains,
etc., etc.

Also

Two bicycles.
On view from Monday the

12th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Ready for
Service

GOLF COATS.

WHITE AND GREY,

FLANNEL TROUSERS.**GOLF STOCKINGS.**

SINGLE AND DOUBLE

TERAI HATS.**MACKINTOSH**

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

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**Wm. Powell Ltd****HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.**

NEW STOCK OF ENGLISH MADE

FOOTWEAR

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WEAR.

IN BLACK or BROWN.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES—PERFECT FITTING.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

550 { The Ragtime Operas. Part I. Col. Revue Coy.

595 { Longshore Man Bill. Part I. Alf. Lester & Coy.

588 { Popular Songs. Vocal Gems. Part I. Col. Revue

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.	
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Direct Service.		
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Direct Service.		
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles	Direct Service.		

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA
30,625 tons Displacement; Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ships on the Pacific.

BAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) BAILENGS FROM HONGKONG
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IS Mar. | EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 9 May.
Empress of Japan ... 28 Mar. | Empress of Japan ... 23 May.
EMPEROR OF ASIA ... 12 Apr. | EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 6 June.
Monteagle 21 Apr.

Calling at Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.EASTWARD.
WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASDON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917. Agents.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Stearns proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Stearns are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 515.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL SHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapor, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Tambo Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500	THURS., 8th Mar. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Ishidzuka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 28th Mar. at noon.
C'OUTTA via S'pore, Fang & Rangoon, BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo...	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	MONDAY, 12th Mar.
MOJI and Kobe	Toyora Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 10th Mar.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iriwasa T. 21,000	THURS., 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Shirano Maru Capt. H. Fraser T. 16,000	FRI., 16th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	Mar. at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.

1st class to London G\$348 (£71.10.0), return G\$615. (£122.).

Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports.

For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVICES, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SWATOW/SINGAPORE	Luchow	6th Mar. at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhsua	6th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sanning	6th Mar. at 4 p.m.
HONGKONG	Shaohsing	7th Mar. at 8 a.m.
AMOY & HANGHAI	Holhow	8th Mar. at d'light.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Katong	8th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	8th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hulchow	11th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	14th Mar. at noon.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER	Tean	21st Mar. at noon.
	S. LINTAN	Twice Weekly.
	S. SANUL	

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhsua," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAULS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 34.

Hongkong Mar. 5, 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Tansan Maru Salvage. In the Admiralty Court, Mr. Samuel Evans, president, has awarded £8,500 as salvage renumeration to the owners, master, and crew of the Norwegian tank steamer "Caloric" for services rendered to the Japanese liner Tansan Maru in the North Atlantic. The Tansan Maru, a vessel of 2,460 tons gross, while on a voyage from Boston, U.S.A. to Manchester, broke her propeller shaft, and the Caloric towed her to Berehaven.

In the Shipyards.

It is understood that in a number of shipyards where high-class liners had been laid down instructions have now been given for work to be suspended and labour to be diverted to the construction of plain cargo carriers.

However naturally disappointing this may be at the moment to liner companies requiring to replenish their fleets, the decision is certain to be really approved by them and by the general public.

If the daily toll of losses teaches one lesson clearly, it is that the need for new cargo ships is very great. The shipbuilding resources of the country are enormous, and once they are properly mobilised for mercantile work, as they are now at last being organised, the new production within a few months should prove absolutely irresistible.

But this result can not be achieved without immense effort and a certain amount of interference with private plans.—London and China Express.

Shanghai Shipping.

For the quarter ended in September 1916, the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Shanghai was 5,586 vessels of 4,214,978 tons, which, compared to the same quarter in 1915, shows an increase of 372 vessels but a decrease of 42,980 tons. Of the total, 647 vessels of 928,979 tons, were river steamers, which was an increase of four steamers, but a decrease of 46,002 tons, and 1,739 vessels of 3,09,613 tons were ocean steamers which was a decrease of thirteen vessels and 20,719 tons. The percentages of the total were 39.7 British, 29.8 Japanese, 21.1 Chinese and 9.4 American, Danish, Dutch, French, Norwegian, Eu-sian, Swedish and non-treaty powers. Of the river steamers 49.1 British, 24.4 Japanese, 24.7 Chinese and 1.8 the other flags. Of the ocean steamers 3.8 British, 32.8 Japanese, 16.1 Chinese and 17.3 the other flags.

Great Dock Extension at Tilbury.

An important extension of the accommodation for the largest class of liners frequenting the Port of London has just been completed.

By the enlargement of the main dock at Tilbury, berthing has been provided for three additional ocean steamers of 6,000 or 7,000 ft. in length, together with the necessary equipment in the shape of railway lines, transit sheds, and electric cranes. The new berths are being allotted to the White Star Line, the Cunard Company, and the British India Company respectively.

Vessels up to about 21,000 tons can be conveniently dealt with at this main dock extension, where there is a depth alongside the south quay of 42 ft. 6 in. below Trinity high water. The water area added to the dock is about twenty acres, and the available berthing is increased by nearly 20 per cent.

By the present extension, the number of berths for steamers of modern dimensions is increased to nineteen, with the advantage that the three recently completed are provided with transit sheds respectively 35ft., 61 ft. and 65 ft. in length, and 120 ft. in width.

Such figures, perhaps, hardly convey an adequate impression of the hugeness of these well-constructed, corrugated iron buildings, the largest of which would be capable of holding nearly 40,000 persons standing closely together. Railway lines in the rear of the sheds give connection for passenger and goods traffic with London and all parts of the kingdom.

Pending the erection of the contemplated landings-stage on the adjoining river front, the new berths and their convenient railway platforms will be used by passengers to and from the Colonies.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "ECUADOR" March 28, June 18.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" April 23.
s.s. "VENEZUELA" May 21.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.

Apply to:-
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 5th MARCH, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Honam.

TUESDAY, 6th MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th MARCH, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—There will be no sailings on Sunday from Macao at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM-NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAMA" 5,995 Tons, and S.S. "MANNING" 3,195 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trip takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LANTIAN and SANJUAN. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor). Opposite the Blake Pier,

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENTTICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
Tariff Rates.LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. 16, Des Vaux Road, HONGKONG.also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPI.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"Van WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above

port, Consignees of cargo by

her are notified that all

Goods are being landed at their

risks into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Company, Ltd.

whence and/or from the Wharves

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 8th

March, 1917, will be subject to

rental charges on all cargo remaining

undelivered on the 6th

March, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised

after the goods have left the

Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo

will be landed into the Company's

Godown, where they will be

examined on the 7th March at

10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if

filed after the 21st March 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-

WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale and

Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Cast Irons, General Con-

sumers and Ship Chandlers, Messrs.

SINCON & CO., LTD.,

No. 1 Deck, Kowloon.

No. 2 Deck, Kowloon.

No. 3 Deck, Kowloon.

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TELEGRAMS.

Editor's Service to the "Telegraph."

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE QUESTION OF OFFICERS' PROMOTIONS.

London, March 4.
In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson announced the appointment of a commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Churchill, to examine the question of officer's promotion and to deal with the anomalies of the existing system.

CHINA AND HER ATTITUDE TOWARDS GERMANY.

London, March 3.
The "Times" Peking correspondent telegraphs that the Allied Ministers have presented a Memorandum to the Chinese Government sympathising with their attitude towards Germany and promising favourable consideration of such questions as the suspending of the Boxer indemnity payments during the war and revising the tariff in the event of China effectively severing relations with Germany and Austria.

NO NAMES OF SUNKEN SHIPS.

London, March 4.
France has decided to follow Britain's example by suspending publication of the names of ships sunk, giving instead a weekly statement of submarine.

RUSSIANS DRIVE BACK GERMANS.

London, March 4.
A Russian official message received by wireless states: Our gas attack northward of Lake Naroch provoked panic in the enemy's trenches. We drove out the Germans who had entered our first line trenches to the south-west of Brzezany.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful French Raids.

London, March 4.
A French communiqué announces several successful raids on the German trenches near Moulin-sous-Touvent, east of Hill 304 and the Forest of Apremont. Prisoners were brought back together with material.

Further British Progress.

London, March 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: After stubborn resistance, further progress was made to the north of Puiseux-au-Mont and east of Gommecourt. Our line advanced a quarter of a mile on a frontage of five miles. An enemy bombing attack forced us to evacuate a trench to the east of Sully-Saint-Léonard, but we gained ground by an immediate counter-attack.

Some German Claims.

London, March 4.
A German communiqué states that strong British reconnoitring detachments attempted to penetrate trenches at Hulluch and Levin, but were repulsed. There were renewed violent infantry encounters on both banks of the Aire. The British met with sanguinary losses.

The Germans broke into a Russian position west of Lutz to a depth of 1,500 metres and 2½ kilometres wide. They destroyed dugouts, captured 3 officers, 276 men and 7 machine guns.

THE WAR LOAN.

Cautious German Criticism.

The German Press has evidently now been instructed to be very cautious in discussion of the prospects of the new British Loan, says the *Times* of January 17, and to adopt a new argument which will ease the task of describing the greatest success as a failure. The *Berliner Tageblatt* said on Saturday that the whole question is how much "new money" is subscribed, and added:—

"The result will provide an indication of the real state of the country's financial strength. We shall not be able to deceive ourselves about the fact that this strength is not yet exhausted. But the difficulties are increasing."

The *Cologne Gazette* asserts that the new Loan is, in the main, a conversion loan, but does not venture to predict the result of the appeal for "new money." It complains almost bitterly of the loan propaganda, and, referring to the Guildhall speeches, says:—

"It is significant that the idea of compulsion was only thinly veiled in them. It is not with great joy that British subjects will read the saying of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that, as long as there is money in the country, the war will not cease. That is financial militarism of the first class—new for England, but not pleasant. Compulsion is, moreover, necessary, because it will have to take the place in many quarters of voluntary effort, which has greatly diminished and will diminish more every day in consequence of the increase in the price of living."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* said on Sunday:—

"In view of the extent of the propaganda activity it should be possible to assume that the result will be very big. But we are bold-blooded enough to be able to wait, and we know for certain that Germany in a few months will not fail to give the answer to the British War Loan. We, too, will put all our strength into propaganda activity, beginning it in

good time, and we will see to it that Germany wins the sixth battle in the money market in as glorious a fashion as she won all the former battles. . . . We will go on fighting against ten States, and, if necessary, against more, and we shall not let ourselves be beaten" by English gold and English cheques any more than we could be beaten by the troops of the Entente or by the English Fleet."

Apart from the artificial violence of their language, the most striking feature of the articles on the Entente Note which fill the German papers of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, is, perhaps, the avoidance of the paragraph which says that "the extermination and the political disappearance of the German people" have never formed part of the designs of the Allies. On the morning after the outbreak of the rebellion in Dublin, April 25, a hostile squadron, accompanied by submarines, appeared off Lowestoft. No doubt the object of this demonstration was to assist the Irish rebellion and to distract attention from Ireland. It failed entirely to accomplish its object.

The enemy opened fire at long range on the towns of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and continued the bombardment for about 20 minutes, after which they were engaged by our cruisers and torpedo-boats destroyers, and they steamed away to the north east.

In addition to the heavier ships and submarines, the squadron was accompanied by a number of destroyers, but the results of the bombardment were comparatively small and no damage whatever of military importance was done.

many wins battles but England wins the war. Lloyd George repeats his phrase about the putting aside of the "Prussian military caste." That is a carefully chosen bait. When the so-called military caste in the German Empire has disappeared, those who, in the same German Empire, are constantly and industriously campaigning against the "conquest-politicians" and "Pan-Germans" and all the other names by which they call people who are filled with patriotic anxiety—these people will have their will. Then the people will be on top who talk about renunciation and reconciliation and world-brotherhood and the blessings of peace, and then the Allies will have an easy game. To them Lloyd George, who, with robust strength of will, has made his way up from bare-footed village boy to Minister President, brings the "fresh strength" of Great Britain, to which the Allied peoples look hopefully with even increasing credulity and humbleness.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:—

"So they are not to achieve their aims by arms but in different fashion, and they are to make true the saying that Ger-

7 ZEPPELINS IN 10 RAIDS.

Lord French's Praise for Gunners and Men.

Lord French gives some interesting details of the development of the Anti-Aircraft defences and the success which has been achieved, both by gunners and airmen, in dealing with Zeppelins, in a dispatch reviewing the work of the Home Forces.

Previous to taking over the control of the anti-aircraft land defences throughout the country last February, Lord French states that he had given considerable attention to the subject, and the scheme which he submitted was approved and has since been carried out.

During the winter (Lord French writes) there was little hostile activity in this direction, but since I assumed charge of these defences enemy airships and aeroplanes have invaded the country whenever conditions have admitted.

The number of airships taking part in raids have varied considerably. On April 3 only one was engaged, whilst in the raid of September 2-3 not less than 12 ships are believed to have taken part.

In all, 19 raids have been made by German airships, and 17 attacks have been made by aeroplanes. The damage done has been comparatively small, and nothing of any military importance has been effected.

Taken as a whole, the defensive measures have been successful. In very few cases have the enemy reached their objective. They have been turned, driven off, seriously damaged by gunfire, and attacked with great success by aeroplanes. Seven have been brought down, either as the result of gunfire or aeroplane attack, or of both combined.

The work of the Royal Flying Corps and of the Gun and Light Detachments, including the Royal Naval Anti-Aircraft Corps, has been arduous and has shown consistent improvement; the guns and lights have been effectively handled, and the pilots of the Royal Flying Corps shown both skill and daring. All are deserving of high praise.

Close co-operation with the Navy has been maintained, and the R.N.A.S., by their constant and arduous patrol work on the coast and overseas, have shared in successful attacks on the enemy.

On the morning after the outbreak of the rebellion in Dublin, April 25, a hostile squadron, accompanied by submarines, appeared off Lowestoft. No doubt the object of this demonstration was to assist the Irish rebellion and to distract attention from Ireland. It failed entirely to accomplish its object.

The enemy opened fire at long range on the towns of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and continued the bombardment for about 20 minutes, after which they were engaged by our cruisers and torpedo-boats destroyers, and they steamed away to the north east.

In addition to the heavier ships and submarines, the squadron was accompanied by a number of destroyers, but the results of the bombardment were comparatively small and no damage whatever of military importance was done.

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The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:—

"So they are not to achieve their aims by arms but in different fashion, and they are to make true the saying that Ger-

PARALYSED RAILWAYS.

Frost Effects in London.

Frost, following upon two or three days of almost continuous sleet, had the effect of completely paralysing the suburban services of the District Railway on January 22. Such a stoppage is unprecedented on the Underground.

Between six o'clock and half past nine to ten, thousands of workers rely upon the system between Wimbledon, Harrow, and Ealing to bring them to the City. Great was their dismay when, on reaching Wimbledon Park, Southfields, and East Putney Stations on the Wimbledon line, and at the stations on the Harrow section to find that the frost, which had converted the roads into a dangerous glazed surface, had also stopped the trains. One train managed apparently to get between Southfields and Wimbledon Park, and then came to a standstill. Another was reported isolated on Putney Bridge.

Upon inquiry at the Underground headquarters at St. James's Park, the following official statement was given:—"The cause of the delay is due to the freezing of the conductor rail, owing to the sleet. These are the worst weather conditions that the electric railways have experienced since the lines have been electrified. The tubes are running fairly well, but the services are very bad on the District and Metropolitan Railways."

Wimbledon residents were accordingly confronted with the problem of how to reach the City, and those in the Wimbledon Park and Southfields districts immediately set out on the long trail to Putney in the hope of catching buses or trams at Wandsworth. The journey was beset by perils, for pavements and roadway alike were glassy, and pedestrians slipped at every step. Many were the falls. When they reached Putney they found that thoughtful bus companies had taken vehicles off other routes and directed them to travel Citywards. The result was that buses, as well as trams, were raided.

Closer co-operation with the Navy has been maintained, and the R.N.A.S., by their constant and arduous patrol work on the coast and overseas, have shared in successful attacks on the enemy.

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THE LASTS MR. HEWITT.

Pulpit Reference at the Cathedral.

Sympathetic reference was made yesterday morning, by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, at St. John's Cathedral, to the death of the late Mr. A. H. Hewitt. Just prior to delivering his sermon, the preacher said that the late Mr. Hewitt, whose death they all mourned, was one who was intensely fond of his religion and church. He was a man keenly interested in modern theology and always listened intently to what preachers had to say, and if there was anything said which differed from his views, he generally told the preacher why it was that he looked at it differently. With regard to the recent National Mission, Mr. Hewitt was asked to take part, but he felt that he could not undertake the responsibility. He was a most generous supporter of the church and always gave what he did without doing it publicly. He had also rendered valuable help in attending to the repairs of the Cathedral organ, doing all the hard work himself and without recompense. At all times he was willing to advise as an engineer in matters connected with the building. He was a man loved by all who knew him, and one who would be very much missed.

During the winter (Lord French writes) there was little hostile activity in this direction, but since I assumed charge of these defences enemy airships and aeroplanes have invaded the country whenever conditions have admitted.

The number of airships taking part in raids have varied considerably. On April 3 only one was engaged, whilst in the raid of September 2-3 not less than 12 ships are believed to have taken part.

In all, 19 raids have been made by German airships, and 17 attacks have been made by aeroplanes. The damage done has been comparatively small, and nothing of any military importance has been effected.

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Upon inquiry at the Underground Railways gave the following explanation of the very unusual circumstances:—

"Current is picked up by the trains from the current rails by cast-iron shoes which rub along the surface of the rail. This thin coating of ice prevents the shoe from making contact because the current will not pass through it. It would pass through a film of water of that thickness, but not through ice. The heavy flashing is caused by the shoe coming suddenly on to patches of ice, which breaks the electric circuit. Sunday night is, of course, more favourable for the production of this ice-coating than an ordinary week night, because the normal service is shut down for many occasions during the "push" on the Somme. It was employed first of all on preparations for the advance, and then on forward work, nearly always ahead of the guns during the whole of the operations.—*M.-O. Daily News*.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

London, March 3.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Rees regarding the grievances of Indian Army officers, Mr. Austin Chamberlain Secretary of State for India, announced that the Raj had carefully re-examined the question of pay and promotion and had been in communication with himself and the War Office.

In view of the length of the war and the arduous campaign in which the Indian Army is engaged, he now sanctioned, with the concurrence of the War Office, a further acceleration of the time scale for promotion during the war, and a grant of pay corresponding to rank.

Under the revised scheme, promotion to the rank of lieutenant would be after a year's service, to captain after four years and to major after fifteen years.

This scale of promotion would have a retrospective effect from September 9, 1915, and would carry arrears of pay from September 1, 1916.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was still communicating with the Raj in connection with certain details, but he hoped the scheme would be published in a few weeks.

In regard to sick-leave pay, the Raj had represented to him that the rates did not adequately meet the circumstances of officers badly wounded or suffering from serious illness contracted in the field or on active service, and he had asked the War Office to concur in proposals for granting better rates for such cases.

With regard to placing Indian officers on half pay after two years, if unfit for duty in India, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not satisfied that half pay would be altogether appropriate for the present conditions of the Indian Army.

He was consulting the Raj on this matter and he had also tempered the rule regarding officers removed from the effective list after two years, whenever it was possible to find employment either in India or Great Britain for a disabled officer.

He said the Raj sympathised and co-operated with him very fully in the matter.

THE MESOPOTAMIA SUCCESSES.

London, March 1.
General Nivelle, Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front, has congratulated General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff of the British Army, on the splendid feat of arms by the gallant troops under General Maude in capturing Kut-el-Amara, and also upon the important brilliant successes on the Ancre which, he says, brilliantly opens the campaign of 1917.

M. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has heartily congratulated General Maude on his brilliant success and the gallantry and endurance of his troops.

General Maude, replying, says the devotion to duty, and the dash and gallantry of his troops, both British and Indian, have been matchless.

London, March 1.
The "Morning Post's" military expert deprecates further advance from Kut. He says that it is time to reduce to a minimum the forces engaged in distant operations and concentrate on the defeat of Germany.

"The Times" says that General Maude has completely restored British prestige in the Middle East, and even those who look askance at the Mesopotamian adventure are bound to acknowledge that the achievement has solid value and may have far-reaching results.

CAPTAIN OF LACONIA DODGES PIRATES.

London, March 1.
The captain of the Laconia donned mufti before the sinking, and hence the pirates' search for him was fruitless.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

London, March 1.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the Government was doing its utmost to trace British and Indian prisoners-of-war in Turkey by means of enquiries through American and other channels.

The question of an Anglo-Turkish exchange of prisoners was being considered.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

London, March 1.
The views of the great retreat, of which it is noteworthy that the German people is still unaware, are most contradictory. The latest suggestion, based on Berlin reports, transmitted by the Berlin correspondent of "The Times," is that the enemy after all may act on the defensive in the West and attack the Russian northern front. The correspondent, however, points out that the reports may be intended to divert the Allied guns and munitions towards Russia, so as to render the Anglo-French offensive less formidable.

While the British correspondents are very cautious in their statements regarding the retreat, French writers assert that the Germans destroyed a number of heavy guns, and that the retreat was not strategic but forced. The new line the Germans are reaching is in nowise strong. It is calculated to take the enemy three weeks to complete the withdrawal to the Arras-Cambrai line, if such is his intention. German ingenuity and energy in hampering the pursuit. This is successfully countered by the skilled British engineers who are building new roads and restoring railways behind the advance, almost as fast as they are destroyed or before it.

The British at one point are now almost at the outskirts of Bapaume and are pushing toward Loupart Wood, which is a network of wire, intended for strong resistance.

London, March 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports further progress to the north of Warlencourt, Eaucourt and north-west of Puisieux-Au-Mont, and states: We repulsed counter-attacks on our advanced positions north-east of Gueudecourt and north-west of Ligny-Thilloy, inflicting loss. As the result of to-day's fighting on the Ancre we took 128 prisoners and raided trenches in the neighbourhood of Angrescalonne and Loos.

London, March 3.
His Majesty the King has congratulated Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on the Army's splendid work and steady persistent pressure in forcing the enemy to quit carefully prepared and strongly fortified positions. The successes are a fitting sequel to the fine achievements on the Somme, and a great credit to those responsible for the drawing up of the plans of the campaign.

Field Marshal Haig warmly acknowledged His Majesty's generous commendations.

London, March 4.
A French communiqué says:—We successfully bombarded enemy organisations north of the Aisne and on the left bank of the Marne.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Amsterdam, March 3.
Now that it is impossible any longer to conceal the retreat on the Ancre, the German Press, in one inspired accord, has begun to publish explanations intended to reassure the population, which has been disquieted for weeks past by rumours of evacuation. The papers now declare that they knew all about it since February 20th. Hence they are delighted to observe "the enemy's astonishment."

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" concludes with assurances that "the thing is that Hindenburg has a hand in the game, and so far everything is going on exactly as he wishes."

Finally, a long semi-official account, given in a communiqué, says the positions, which had been shot to pieces, were evacuated according to plan, unnoticed by the enemy and without losses, while heroic rearguards inflicted heavy losses on the immensely more numerous British. It concludes by saying: "The Germans have withdrawn to higher ground from the horrible, bottomless marsh where the villages are heaps of ruins, the wells filled up and the roads non-existent. Here the British are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and the fire of German batteries trained on every point. Therefore, all the trouble of the British has been in vain. They can only consolidate the ground and bring up artillery at the cost of heavy sacrifice from the Germans, secure in strong positions whence they await new attacks unweakened and unshaken."

The "Vossische Zeitung" explains the retreat by declaring that Hindenburg's policy has been a maximum concentration in order to force a final decision in the Spring. French warfare will soon end, when the Germans will prove immeasurably superior to the British.

The "Kölnerische Zeitung" describes the retreat as a model operation.

It is noteworthy that, co-incident with the Press explanations, the Military Governor of Cologne threatens with severe imprisonment those "spreading absurdly exaggerated rumours."

Amsterdam, March 3.
The Correspondents at the British Headquarters, writing on Friday night, emphasise that the enemy carefully concealed from the troops the fact that they were retreating. Prisoners taken at Gommecourt refused to believe that their comrades had gone and that the fortress had been surrendered. A dense white fog to-day, succeeding a night of frost, hampered observation and delayed the drying of the ground and the progress of the British advance. The German retreat is necessarily slow, but the British have reached the enemy position of Achiel-le-Petit, the first of the two remaining trench systems before Bapaume. Close fighting is proceeding in Loupart Wood, north of Warlencourt. In consequence of the enemy trying to recover the position, which he lost too soon, the attempt failed. The Bavarians also counter-attacked on Thursday night near Transloy, but were driven back before reaching the British Division, leaving fifty dead.

The enemy now are approximating to the general line which probably they will defend with a show of force. His present positions are most uncomfortable. Many are filled with water, but defended by forests and wire.

The advance has wonderfully stimulated the British who are eager to show their skill in the open. Men actually request to be kept in the line when they fear they will be withdrawn to the rest billets.

Mr. Beach Thomas (one of the correspondents) denies that the retreat is due to British gas-shells. He says these are undoubtedly superior to those used by the enemy, but the retreat is the result of the general superiority of the British artillery, our strategic plan and the German soldiers' fear of another Somme offensive.

He mentions that among the German traps abandoned were watches and snuff-pans lined with fulminate of mercury.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 1.

Silver is featureless and steady. London, March 1.
Silver is quoted at 37*1/2*. There is an absence of competition and the market is quiet.

London, March 4.
Messrs. Montagu and Co.'s report shows that supplies of silver are very scanty. The arrivals from America are unusually small, and the general demand is slight though the coinage demand continues. China exchanges are still appreciably below parity.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR AT CAIRO.

Cairo, March 1.
A garden party was given in honour of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir at the British Residency. Sir James Merton and Sir S. P. Sinha are visiting Luxor.

HOME QUOTATIONS.

London, March 3.
Cottons 9-13; New Orleans 1,063; Shellacs 48.

HONOUR FOR GENERAL SMUTS.

London, March 3.
The Press-Bureau announces that General Smuts has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

THE MAN POWER QUESTION.

London, March 3.
The Press Bureau announces that the Army Council has ordered a general revision of certificates of exemption of men under thirty-one years. The Government impresses upon the Tribunals that the war is reaching a critical stage and that it is imperative to obtain more men for the army. Exemption will in nowise be justified on the ground of employment or hardship unless for very exceptional reasons. The Council intimates that the special arrangements postponing the calling up of religious workers and students has terminated.

LINERS TO BE REQUISITIONED.

London, March 3.
It is understood that the Shipping Controller is contemplating a scheme for the requisitioning of liners under which owners will constitute a Committee of Management, wherein the controller will be represented. The profits above those yielded by requisition rates will accrue to the State and all competition will be eliminated. The scheme will firstly be applied to the Australasia trade.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

B.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

CANTONS.

NORTH CHINAS.

UNIONS.

YANGTZEES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

CHINA FIRES.

H. K. FIRES.

SHIPPING.

DOUGLAISES.

STEAMBOATS.

INDOS (Def.).

INDOS (Prel.).

SHIPS.

FERRIES.

REFINERIES.

SUGARS.

MALABONS.

MINING.

KALLANS.

LANGKATTS.

RAUBS.

TRONOHs.

URALS.

DOCKS, WHARVES,

GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. WHARVES.

KOWLOON DOCKS.

SHAI DOCKS.

LANDS, HOTELS

AND BUILDINGS.

CENTRALS.

H. K. HOTELS.

LAND INVEST.

HYPHREYS EST.

KLOON LANDS.

SHAI LANDS.

WEST POINTS.

COTTON MILLS.

EWOS.

KUNG YIKS.

SHAI COTTONS.

YANGTSEPOOS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BORNEOS.

CHINA LIGHT & P. B.

PROVIDENTS.

DAIRY FARMS.

GREEN ISLANDS.

H. K. ELECTRICS.

H. K. ICE CO.

ROPES.

STEEL FOUNDRIES.

TRANS., LOW LEVEL N.

TRANS., PEAK, OLD N.

TRANS., PEAK, NEW N.

LAUNDRIES.

U. WATERBOATS.

WATSONS.

W. POWELL.

MORNING POSTS.

CORRECTED TO NOON MONDAY

MARCH 6, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

SELLING.

T/T.

Demand.

30 d/s.

60 d/s.

4 m/a.

50 d/s.

T/T Shanghai.

T/T Singapore.

T/T Japan.

T/T India.

Demand, India.

T/T San Francisco & New York.

T/T Java.

T/T Marks.

T/T France.

Demand, Paris.

SELLING.

